1st. Title of Motion Picture:

DR. G. S. PETERKIN'S BLOOD TEST.

2d. Description:

The following description of the above entitled motion picture is submitted to secure copyright registration in full compliance with the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1912.

Part I. - Blood Test.

Scene 1. Patient standing against operating table, with sleeve rolled up; doctor standing alongside, with mask on, and on/table a tray containing utensils for making a blood test. (Full picture).

Scene 2. Showing physician holding a sterile test tube containing sterile needle. (Close up picture).

Scene 3. Physician with pen or pencil, writing mame or number on test tube.

Scene 4. Physician returning test tube to glass tumbler.

Scene 5. Physician tying tourniquet about patient's arm. (Full picture).

Scene 6. Patient opening and closing hands in order to show distended vein.

Scene 7. Cleaning area around vein with sponge dipped in alcohol, then putting sponge into empty glass. (Close up picture).

Scene 8. Physician removing cork from test tube and placing it on tray, then taking out needle from which he withdraws stylet, and prepares to insert needle; after inserting needle reversing

hand to show blood dropping from it; then putting test tube close up to needle to collect blood, so holding test tube to show blood gradually filling test tube, until proper amount of blood is obtained. Next, release tourniquet; then take test tube and place it in glass tumbler; dip sponge in alcohol and press down on needle so that blood will not escape; withdraw needle, rub the area well so that no more blood will escape from vein; clean the arm and apply collodium. Part II. - Laboratory. Scene 1. Test tubes with patient's blood placed in ice box in laboratory to allow blood to clot. Scene 2. (Picture of ice chest.). Scene 3. Blood centrifuged to separate serum from clot. Scene 4. (Picture of centrifuge). Scene 5. Serum removed from clot. Scene 6. Serum inactivated in water bath. Scene 7. Test tube racks and materials arranged ready for use. Scene 8. To each test tube is added a quantity of salt solution, antigen, blood serum (taken from patient), guinea pig serum (complement). Scene 9. Test tubes with contents are then placed in incubator at body temperature for three-quarters of an hour to allow ingredients to react. Scene 10. Then amboceptor and sheep's cells are added. Scene 11. Further incubation for one hour. -2-

Scene 12. Reading of results (positive or negative). Scene 13. (Large field). Miss Fos sitting at microscope. Scene 14. (Large field). Miss Grant bringing in on tray 8 slides (4 with India ink and 4 plain) and placing these on table alongside of Miss Fos. Scene 15. (Close up) Showing microscope with regular equipment. Miss Fos examining for Spirochaetes with India ink stain. Scene 16. Spirochaetes (Picture). Scene 17. Miss Fos taking away ordinary stage, re-fitting microscope with dark field, putting more powerful light in position, and examining for spirochaetes. Part III. - Taking Spinal Fluid. Scene 1. Position of patient for spinal fluid puncture. Scene 2. Physician locating space between vertebrae. Scene 3. Diagramatic drawing showing the mechanics of spinal puncture. Scene 4. Making field of operation sterile. Scene 5. Examining needle to see that it is in perfect condition before inserting. Inserting needle between vertebrae. No anesthetic used. Operation not painful. Scene 7. Spinal fluid flowing out. Scene 8. Withdrawing needle. -3Scene 9. Application of collodion ("New Skin") on puncture.

Scene 10. To this spinal fluid is now applied 4 tests: (a) Wassermann; (b) Collodial gold; (c) Globulin; (d) Cell count.

The information thus obtained enables the physician to determine whether and how far Syphilis has involved the central nervous system. Dr. S. S. Peterkin

Attorney for Applicant.

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